

with or live alone? In appreciating the influences which may disturb a political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of even imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey reason; and uniformly wisely see and calmly seek their true interests? Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen States the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the States. With my undoubting convictions, I know that it would be folly and immorality in me to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all States those who love the Union, under the actual Constitution, as Washington did, Jay, Hamilton, and Madison did; as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the several American heart. But he has read the life and books to little purpose who has not learned that "baser friendships" may be "to resentment secured," and that no hatred is so keen, deep and precious as that.

"And to be with one we love."

Will work like madness in the brain."

He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of the States, sister but rivals, sovereigns each, with a public life, and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such rupture and such transformation.

I have not time in these brief lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumph of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind,—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeal to pride, shame, and natural right,—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain or England, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons, many speakers,—many, very many, set a higher and wiser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the North, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen States of the South that government will appear a hostile government. It will represent to their eye a vast region of States organized upon anti-slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune, and press; its mission to inaugurate freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence,—And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evils! Is it to keep slavery out of the territories? There is not one but Kansas in which slavery is possible. No man fears no man hopes for slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give it a chance is of no use.

It is expected that he will address his fellow-citizens upon the subject of National Politics upon the first proper occasion.

REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square inserted at \$5 a year.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

H. M. SHAW, of Currituck

SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st—W. M. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,

2nd—W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,

3d—M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,

4th—GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,

5th—S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,

6th—THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,

7th—R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,

8th—W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the sub-ec of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people!"

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held there!"

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States!"

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA!"

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

Hon. BUCHANAN CRAIG arrived home yesterday from Washington. He appears to be enjoying fine health. Mr. C. has been one of the most attentive members of the House, and ardently and zealously has he battled for the rights of the South and the interests of his constituency. Through his untiring energy and great political influence at Washington is the country indebted for the passage of very many important measures. He has gone through one of the stormiest sessions of Congress ever known, and has more than fulfilled the highest anticipations of his warmest friends as a statesman. His course has been satirical, but it is expected that he will address his fellow-citizens upon the subject of National Politics upon the first proper occasion.

"Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, announces to a friend in Washington that he is soon to take the stump for Fillmore for the whole campaign. He further states that the enthusiasm manifested at the late Whig Convention in Albany surpassed that of any previous Convention—1849 excepted."

Wd. Herald.

This Granger is the same to whom a drubbing was administered, a short time ago, by Hon. Fayette McMullan, of Va., for his insolent abuse of the South. It is amusing to hear our K. N. contemporaries carping upon the enthusiasm of 1840. When Mr. Gilmer was nominated it reminded them of 1840—when Morehead run. Very like indeed; especially on the 7th of August,

"Hamlet.—Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in shape of a camel?"

Polonius.—By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed.

Ham.—Methinks it is like a weasel.

Pol.—It is backed like a wench.

Ham.—Or, like a whale?

Pol.—Very like a whale."

"We have omitted to mention that the new Court House for Rowan is completed. The structure is an ornament to the town, and the character of the work and the despatch with which it has been accomplished reflects much credit upon the architectural skill and energy and promptness of the contractors, Messrs. Conrad & Williams.

Mr. GEO. N. HORN, Plaing and Ornamental Plasterer, is also entitled to a large share of commendation for the beautiful and elegant finish of the front building and columns, which will vie with any work of the kind in the country. Mr. H. stands in the front rank of master artisans and the execution of his contracts at Hairston's, Boyden's, and the Court House, verifies the assertion that he has few superiors. He is eminently deserving of success wherever he may go.

"Mr. J. HORAN, at his establishment nearly opposite Robert's Hotel, displays the most magnificent and varied stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware ever brought to this region of country. We stepped in the other evening took a peep at the rich array and left feeling deeply sensible of our poverty. *Jeemes* is a great favorite with the ladies, and whenever they want an article of bijouterie they are sure to repair to his store.

"*Jeas Holmes*" ought to visit Lexington and Concord, there is a fine chance for him to operate upon a couple of "bx. ma cracken" editors, if he would undertake the job!

THE LEGISLATURE.

We believe that the following is a correct list of the members elect to the next Legislature:

SENATE.

Camden and Currituck—J. B. Jones, dem.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, k. n.

Gates and Chowan—Dr. R. Dillard, dem.

Hertford—R. G. Cowper, k. n.

Bertie—J. B. Cherry, k. n.

Washington and Marin—A. Chesson, dem.

Tyrell and Hyde—Francis M. Burges, k. n.

Beaufort—Alice Grist, k. n.

Halifax—M. L. Wiggin, k. n.

Northampton—T. L. Person, dem.

Nash—L. N. B. Battle, dem.

Warren—William Eston, jr., dem.

Franklin—B. Hawkins, dem.

Pitt—M. L. Carr, dem.

Onslow—E. W. Fowle, dem.

Duplin—W. J. Houley, dem.

Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsey, k. n.

Cabarrus and Stanly—E. R. Gibson, k. n.

Anson and Union—Dr. Myers, k. n.

Mecklenburg—W. R. Myers, dem.

Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Watauga—A. Bryant, k. n.

Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—J. H. White, dem.

Rutherford and Cleaveland—Dr. C. Mills, dem.

Burke—M. Dowell and Caldwell—W. W. Avery, dem.

Buncombe, Yancey, &c.—D. Coleman, dem.

New Hanover—O. Fenner, dem.

Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, dem.

Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, dem.

Wayne—C. H. Brogden, dem.

Craven—J. Miller, dem.

Carver and Jones—W. P. Ward, dem.

Johnston—L. B. Sanders, dem.

Wake—G. H. Wilder, dem.

Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, dem.

Orange—P. C. Cameron, dem.

Chatham—R. E. Rives, dem.

Cumberland and Harnett—D. McDowell, dem.

Sampson—T. H. Holmes, dem.

Richmond and Robeson—A. Dockery, k. n.

Moore and Montgomery—S. H. Christian, k. n.

Randolph and Alamance—M. W. Holt, k. n.

Caswell—S. P. Hill, dem.

Person—J. W. Cunningham, dem.

Rockingham—Geo. D. Boyd, dem.

Stokes and Forsyth—J. J. Martin, dem.

Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, k. n.

Davidson—J. W. Thomas, k. n.

Cherokee, Jackson, &c.—W. H. Thomas, dem.

Wilkes, Iredell, &c.—R. Parks, k. n.

Thirty-three Democrats and seventeen Know Nothings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—D. A. Montgomery and G. Patterson, dems.

Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, k. n.

Anson—A. J. Dargan, W. M. Pickle, k. n.

Ashe—Allen Gentry, dem.

Burke—F. P. Glass, dem.

Buncombe—M. Erwin, dem.

Bertie—D. Outlaw, J. Wilson, k. n.

Bowen—J. R. Stubbs, J. Eborn, k. n.

Brunswick—T. D. Meares, k. n.

Cabarrus—C. N. White, k. n.

Catawba—G. P. Rose, dem.

Craven—C. Kelly, H. C. Jones, dems.

Cumberland and Harnett—J. Shepherd, J. Stewart, L. Behea, dems.

Chowan—J. C. Badham, dem.

Columbus—D. T. Williamson, dem.

Cumberland—D. F. Ferebee, k. n.

Carteret—W. Runley, k. n.

Cherokee—C. M. Stiles, k. n.

Caswell—W. Long, E. W. Winkles, dems.

Chatham—R. C. Cotten, D. Hackney, T. Byrem, dems.

Caldwell—C. W. Clark, dem.

Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, dem.

Cleveland—W. M. Blanton, F. S. Ramsour, dems.

Davidson—J. M. Leach, J. P. Mahry, k. n.

Davie—W. B. March, k. n.

Duplin—B. Southland, W. R. Ward, dems.

Edgecombe—R. B. Bridges, J. S. Dailey, dems.

Franklin—Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, dem.

Gaston—R. Rankin, dem.

Granville—T. L. Hargrove, J. M. Bullock, T. B. Lyon, dems.

HON. PRESTON S BROOKS.

This gentleman arrived in this City by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad on Tuesday evening last, and took lodgings at the Yarbrough House. The news of his arrival soon spread throughout the City, and there was a spontaneous outpouring of many of our citizens, irrespective of party, to manifest their approval of his recent conduct in chastising the scoundrel Sumner. Two or three barrels, filled with resin, were set on fire in front of the Yarbrough House, and the crowd having collected gave three hearty cheers, which were repeated, and then loud calls were made for "Brooks." In obedience to this call, Mr. Brooks appeared at one of the upper windows of the Hotel and addressed the assemblage in a brief and neat speech, thanking them for the compliment paid him, and touching modestly upon his affair with Sumner. At the conclusion of his speech three more cheers were given, and the crowd quietly dispersed. Many of our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to make his acquaintance, and all were pleased with his gentlemanly bearing and fine personal appearance. He is indeed a noble specimen of the true Southern gentleman.

Much to the regret of our citizens, Mr. Brooks could not be prevailed on to spend a day with us. He took the morning train on the N. C. Railroad on Wednesday. The condition of his family was such that he was anxious to reach home. It is due to him to state that he had paired off with a black Republican before leaving Washington.

AN ELOPEMENT.

We learn from the Norfolk American, that for some weeks past, rumors of an elopement between a man named F. H. Winship and the wife of Mr. Edward Beaton, (keeper of the Union Hotel) were quite current in our city; but not knowing the facts in the case, and deeming the subject of too delicate a nature to inquire into them, we have refrained from giving any publicity to the matter. But as the injured husband has publicly announced the guilt of the faithless wife, we will give a statement of the case. Winship was late a partner in the house of Burwell & Winship, jewelers of this city, and from his general deportment, had made quite a favorable impression upon this community. For some months past he had been a boarder at the Union Hotel, and during that time, according to the statement of Mr. Beaton himself, "contracted a criminal intimacy with Beaton's wife." The scheme must have been concocted but a short time previous to its development. It seems that Susannah A. Beaton left Norfolk for the ostensible purpose of visiting a relation in Pittsburg. Immediately after her departure, a notice appeared in the city papers, stating that the firm of Burwell & Winship was dissolved, by the withdrawal of the latter. But instead of Mrs. &'s going to Pittsburg, she remained in Philadelphia, awaiting the coming of Winship. As to their subsequent movements we are not informed, but the injured husband has publicly offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Winship, and cautions the public against giving credit to Susannah Beaton on his account. Winship is also accused of the double crime of purloining a quantity of silver ware and other articles from the store with which he was connected, as he carried off a number of articles of that description. We do not vouch for this latter charge, and only give it upon the assertion of Mr. Beaton. Winship is too well known in this community to need a description of his person at our hands; but that such a consummate scoundrel, who would enter a gentleman's dwelling and there conspire to destroy his happiness forever, by playing upon the weakness of a faithless wife, should be brought to punishment, we describe his person: Winship is apparently about 25 years of age, of fair complexion and light hair; blue eyes, and of medium size and stature. It is supposed that he is either in Philadelphia or New York. He has a father living in Farmington Connecticut. —Portsmouth Transcript.

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.—Stuporous Swindle—Under this head the Athens (Ala.) Herald of the 8th inst, has the following.

The community of Madison county was suddenly startled by the elopement of a man named Townsend, with the step daughter of his overseer, on Friday night, the 25th of July—taking with him it is supposed, cash funds to the amount of \$100,000, belonging to the assets of the estate of his uncle, of which he was the co-administrator, as also funds obtained from two commission houses in Huntsville, in drafts to the amount of \$35,000 or \$40,000; besides contracting sundry debts about Huntsville, leaving his wife and children, and all his property growing crop, &c., except two negroes. Attachments up to Monday 28th, to the amount of \$120,000, had been placed in the hands of the sheriff, and had been levied on his property.

THREE WHEELED PHAETON—There has been in use in Columbus, Ohio, for some weeks past, a three wheeled phaeton, which is said to work admirably, and it is thought will introduce a new style of vehicles into use. It obviates the annoyance now experienced in getting into our modern four wheeled vehicles, and in turning them. The front wheel is so arranged as to run steadily, and there is less friction and consequently less resistance to draft.

CARELESS—A letter from a bank, containing a genuine bill for one thousand dollars, was a few days since returned to the dead letter office at Washington, the payment having been committed. This act of carelessness has probably thrown more or less blame on the post office.

A BASE FRAUD EXPOSED.

A short time since (says the Rochester Union,) the Republican journals published a circular letter addressed to postmasters in this State and signed by Perrin M. Brown, Jr.—The circular set forth that it had been decided, after a "private consultation of the leading democrats of the Union, immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention," to assess each postmaster in the country for the purpose of securing the success of the democratic ticket stating the amounts required, &c., and closing with the request that "the name of some reliable leading democrat in your town" be forwarded with a view of consulting him hereafter. The whole thing bore upon its face the evidence of fraud and absurdity, and the trick was immediately exposed by the Washington Union. Notwithstanding this fact, the Republican journals have continued to give the circular a prominent place in their columns, accompanying it with indignant comments upon this "system of intimidation and corruption," &c. The following letter to the editor of the Troy Budget, from Postmaster General Campbell, will throw some light on "Perrin M. Brown Jr." Of course, the Republican journals which have given currency to the fraud will never set the matter right before their readers:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

July 12, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Yourse of the 10th instant has just been received, for which I am much indebted. She circular signed "Perrin M. Brown," addressed to the postmaster of Lanesburg, and forwarded by you, is an infamous fraud. There is no person of that name in the city; but some individual assuming it, engaged a box in the post office here, with a view to aid in carrying out his dishonest purpose, and but for the timely exposure which has been made of it, would no doubt have succeeded, to some extent at least. As soon as he matter was brought to my knowledge, I gave orders for his arrest, but he has not since ventured to call for his letters. If they are received, they will go to the dead-letter office, and the money they may contain will be returned to their writers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

The above represents one of the shrewd frauds to raise money that we have lately seen. Our opponents must be hard up for to "make Kansas a free State," to invent a snug fraud "to raise the wind." What next shall we have by way of "paying the interest upon California bonds?"

ABSENT MEMBERS.

The Republicans in Congress, by the return of absentees, have increased their majority to four. Messrs. KEITH of S. C., READ, READY and PURYEAR who have not paired off are absent. The Alexandria Sentinel calls for a vote of censure on these gentlemen.

FUNNY IF TRUE—It is related of Thomas F. Marshall that a Judge having once fined him thirty dollars for contempt of court, he rose and asked the Judge to loan him the money, as he hadn't it, as there was no friend present to whom he could so well apply as to his honor. This was a stumper. The Judge looked at Tom and then at the clerk, and finally said: "Clerk, remit Mr. Marshall's fine; the State is better able to lose thirty dollars than I am."

Massachusetts Alarmed—The Boston Atlas of Saturday says:

"Affairs have assumed such an appearance in Massachusetts, that unless we have at once a union of all Fremont men, it is very possible that the State may give her electoral vote to James Buchanan" * * * We say plainly, that up to this time there has been no union of the Fremont forces in Massachusetts; that there has been only folly, wrangling and dissension; that we have lost all power of exercising any influence upon our sister States."

FALL OF THE CHARTER OAK. On Thursday morning the venerable "Charter Oak" fell with a tremendous crash, and but six feet of the stump now remains. In the language of the New York Herald, another landmark in our colonial history has passed away. The venerable "Charter Oak" of Hartford is no more. The incident which has rendered this tree famous we will briefly relate, although it is doubtless familiar to our readers. New Haven was for several years a separate colony, and when Charles 11, in 1663, granted a charter of that city for circulating, by delivery to subscribers, copies of the New York Tribune, A. Mr. George Slocum presented the charge, and made affidavit that the Tribune was an abolition document.

A FEEBLE YELL—Mr. James Yell the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Arkansas, has carried one county out of twenty-four from him. Such a yell is hardly audible.

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE. New York Aug. 2, 1852.

17th Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa., and gave it to two tea-spoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

17th Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'LANE's genuine Liver Pill, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature [14] FLEMING BROS.

DIED. At his residence, in this county, after a short illness, Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, in the 56th year of his age.

The deceased was born and always lived in this county, of which he was a valuable and highly respectable citizen. By an honest, noble and virtuous course of life, he endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and was much esteemed by all who knew him for his amiable and other excellent qualities, both of the head and heart. Living for many years a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, he died in the communion of the same; and his friends are consoled with the hope that he has been transferred to a brighter state of existence, and now rests from his labors.

In Washington, on the 26th ult., JAMES J. BRYAN, Esq., aged 48 years.

Montgomery Mail.

The Vote of North Carolina.

COUNTIES.	1854.		1855.	
	BRAZER, D.	DODGEY, W.	BRAZER, D.	GILMER, K. N.
Alamance	936	597	916	645
Alexander	295	441	406	411
Anson	353	912	401	750
Archie	556	81	734	708
Buncombe	323	751	569	505
Bladen	620	428	608	441
Berke	410	480	460	545
Brown	573	901	531	588
Bunswick	425	416	414	408
Cabarrus	245	624	426	665
Catawba	739	310	909	158
Catawba	638	599	784	535
Carroll	1,731	904	1,155	950
Clayton	283	245	291	230
Columbus	512	304	559	306
Cumberland	125	461	107	473
Carteret	390	403	493	402
Cherokee	427	684	632	574
Caswell	1,007	220	1,120	211
Clayton	1017	1,137	1,166	1,022
Caldwell	219	620	425	425
Currituck	544	159	536	146
Cleveland	979	336	1,109	138
Davidson	679	1292	823	1199
Davie	364	610	353	556
Duplin	1,051	225	1,113	153
Edgecombe	1404	155	1,563	159
Forsyth	87	802	1,080	926
Franklin	713	339	744	334
Gaston	509	134	750	138
Granville	1,078	965	1,225	994
Guildford	524	1615	571	2050
Greene	359	351	432	289
Haywood	345	351	439	392
Holifax	584	551	736	584
Hertford	237	306	385	393
Hyre	303	397	392	501
Henderson	243	687	605	417
Iredell	392	1,256	1,351	1,349
Jackson	306	255	572	106
Jones	230	229	261	180
Johnston	936	744	1,036	817
Lenoir	334	274	449	263
Lincoln	573	295	614	222
Madison	428	311	575	250
Martin	696	299	706	310
McDowell	217	674	736	428
Montgomery	145	741	211	725
Mecklenburg	229	290	367	396
Mecklenburg	1023	652	1,024	623
Nash	1,115	95	1,107	93
New Hanover	1,109	424	1,522	570
Northampton	611	490	695	428
Onslow	596	238	771	108
Orange	933	1050	1,119	1045
Pasquotank	331	496	330	502
Perquimans	343	334	304	348
Pitt	725	708	775	716
Person	601	331	678	344
Robeson	782	679	773	669
Rockingham	1,036	310	1,168	439
R. W.	932	973	895	905
Rutherford	621	1019	1,070	731
Rutherford	403	1,378	566	1,281
Rutherford	113	708	246	556
Sampson	800	599	990	497
Sheriff	797	464	877	579
Stokes	636	437	768	465
Stanly	95	874	106	797
Tyrrell	109	275	124	309
Union	729	472	835	273
Wake	1,511	1,170	1,982	1,124
Warren	754	168	819	101
Washington	245	388	261	377
Watauga	157	478	257	392
Wayne	1,145	304	1,321	274
Wilkes	325	1,201	600	1,251
Yadkin	650	758	633	888
Yancey	639	349	810	320
	48,705	43,620	56,769	41,175

ART AND ITS FIDELITY TO NATURE.

In that excellent book, Col. Wall's "Etchings of Travel," an anecdote is told of Garrick criticising Raphael's cartoons. The great actor took exception to the attitude of Elymas, the Sorcerer, who stood he said, with his feet stretched out like a clown; whereas he was no vulgar fellow, and should have been pictured, therefore with his arms extended, like a gentleman seeking aid. "I will show you," said Garrick, "how he ought to be represented." Accordingly, he closed his eyes, and, like the blind Elymas, began to cross the room. When he had reached the middle Sir Benjamin West, who was one of the company, approached him and told him not to alter his position, but to open his eyes. Garrick's surprised exclamation when he obeyed, was, "I am Raphael's Elymas." He had, in fact forgot, as any blind man would, all about the graceful, gentlemanly extension of arms of which he had spoken, and had instinctively advanced his feet and toes, like the feelers of an insect, exactly as Raphael had represented Elymas, the Sorcerer.

The anecdote should be printed, in capital letters, on the wall of every artist's studio. The degeneracy of art, about which we hear so much, is owing to the neglect of nature more than to any other cause. Young painters, aspiring to be Leonard di Vinci, forget the life long study he made of drawing, and foolishly expect to delineate the human figure by a sort of intuition. Or they sit forever at their easels, touching in and erasing by turns, in a vain effort to secure harmony of color, instead of going abroad among nature, palette in hand, and copying the tints of the sunset sky of the gradations of a rainbow. Or they take sketches eternally in India ink, till their pictures all grow dead and ghastly alike. Or they attempt to improve on Nature, something in the same conceited spirit which made the old Portuguese Marquis say, that, if he had been consulted at the Creation, he could have given, he flattered himself, some good hints. In short they take every road but the right one to reach the goal, and then complain of the public, when the fault is in themselves.

The truth of this assertion, that the degeneracy of art is owing to the neglect of nature, is further shown by the popularity of modern genre pictures as contrasted with those devoted to what is called high art. People buy Lahdseer's dogs, because they are true to life, and embody, in addition, something of human feeling; but they would not buy Haydon's Regulus, because it was neither true to life, nor to human passion. Landseer, to continue the illustration, is not an artist in the highest walk, but he fills the highest grade of the walk he is in; while Haydon and nearly every other modern devotee of high art, labored, or labor, in a walk for which they want capacity, or study, or both. For to paint heroes, in such a way as to kindle enthusiasm in the spectator, requires both more skill and greater knowledge of nature, than to paint a dog, or a stag, even though the last may be dying, and look out on us with appealing eyes, the key to the degeneracy of modern art, is a want of fidelity to nature, the result, in some cases, of power to execute, but in most, of sheer ignorance.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. McMULLEN AND GRANGER.

Many inquiries have been made of us as to the origin of the difficulty at Washington, on Monday last, between the Hon. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia, and one Amos P. Granger, an extreme negro worshiping member from the twenty-fourth Congressional District of New York. An eye witness states that the two were proceeding to the Capitol in an omnibus. Granger, who is an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, soon commenced his vulgar tirade against the South her institutions, and all connected with them, and stated that if the "Republicans" succeeded in electing Fremont they would force measures upon the South that would compel her to relinquish her present system of servitude and if they could not do it in any other way, it should be brought about (shaking his finger in McMullen's face) by the force of arms, and concluded by calling him a puppy. Of course this was enough to raise the ire of any man, but McMullen, not forgetting his position as a Southern member of Congress, restrained himself more than it seems possible for human nature to do, and informed the negro worshiper in cool, but decided tones, that his age alone prevented him from putting him out of the stage. "I'll waive my age, sir, I'll waive my age, you dirty puppy," responded Granger. Thereupon a fracas ensued as a matter of course and resulted, as we have already stated, much to the damage of the insolent Granger. He appeared in the House, not exactly with the mark of *cane* upon his forehead, for Mr. McMullen, unfortunately, carried none—and although a small man, there was such palpable evidence of a compound pressure of the flesh and bones of his hand upon the countenance of Granger, that he might carry the evidences of "hostile aggression" upon his front for a long time.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that Granger was clearly the aggressor, and the only regret with all men who love right and justice will be, that McMullen did not give him a more severe drubbing.

Petersburg Express.

A Yankee printer, lad, whose tongue of ten intruded in conversation with his elders, was sharply rebuked by an irascible journeyman with, "Shut up, you little jackass!" The instant response from "Young America" was, "I'm as big a jackass as you are!" He had him.

A raft built of cast iron is among the novelties which have lately appeared on the Mississippi.—Whether it's sculled along with a crow-bar, is more than we can say.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminence example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1851; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the majority of their inhabitants justify it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognises the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, contiguous disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among our constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigorous adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconception, and should be applied with unbounding resolution.

Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which connects as well as the assets of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have over the sea. And, a power on earth should be suffered to impede or check its progress by any interference with relations that it may sustain to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which we empties into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

YOUNG AMERICA.

On Saturday evening, a little boy not over four years of age, while going down Broadway, N. Y., was stopped by a crowd of men, seated in front of the Broadway Hotel. One of the company, who had during the evening made repeated efforts at wit, said to the boy:

"Sonny, does your mamma know you're out?"

The little fellow very coolly answered: "Yes, sir, my ma gave me three cents to buy a monkey—are you for sale?" and passed on, leaving the crowd confused with laughter.

KEITH & FLANNER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON FOR MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leaving Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

ROWAN FACTORY.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due;" if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures—

THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury,) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Blaids kept on hand and for sale.

The grist Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.

MORNING & MEADER,

Salisbury, June 17th 1856. 11—1.

WILMINGTON, N. C. • June 17, 1856. 11—1.

Green-boro papers.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Four Horses Having purchased the line from Ashe ville to Morganton, have stocked up with good Horses and Experienced and accomodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday—conecting at Morganton with the State Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—1.

KEITH & FLANNER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 8th, 1856.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

9.6m.

WANTED--50 Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fifty young Negroes for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Any persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on the subscriber, at Salisbury.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Salisbury July 22, 1856. 11—1.

BY THEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 15, 1856. 5.3m.

ADVERTISING.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

SEE THE Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 21 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at \$1.22 per kg, containing each half gallon, or \$1.22 per dozen.

WILLIAM HALL,

BURTON CRAIGIE,

Adm'ts, pendent late.

August 12, 1856. 9.3m.

BY THEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

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